

Munitions, were men whom the nation could little afford to lose.

The loss of the cruiser Hampshire, with between 200 and 300 men, was generally accepted simply as an unfortunate incident in these days when a thousand go under almost as an incident of warfare.

The King came from Windsor and sent for Premier Asquith when he heard the news. The war council held a long session. Speculation regarding Kitchener's successor began immediately. Among those discussed were David Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and the chief of the imperial staff, Sir William Robertson. But whether a military man or a civilian will take the War Office has not been decided.

#### MEETS DEATH AT MOMENT WHEN POSITION IS ASSURED

Earl Kitchener met death at a moment which will insure his position in British history. He was almost the only member of the government who from the beginning confidently asserted that this would be a long war—his lowest estimate was three years—and he insisted that the government should make its plans accordingly.

The organization of the enormous new British army is well under way. The general staff under General Sir William Robertson's direction, according to the general belief, has well in hand the task of working out the details which Kitchener was largely instrumental in planning and launching. There is no evidence to show whether the Hampshire was torpedoed by a submarine or struck a mine. Many ships have been passing between Russia and Great Britain over the same route since the port of Archangel was opened.

The official news was particularly surprising because no one knew that Earl Kitchener had left England. A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's.

The Orkney Islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and would have been in the hands of the German submarine fleet into the White Sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to embark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903, and normally carried 675 men. She displaced 10,850 tons, was 450 feet long, 68 1/2 feet beam, and drew 25 1/2 feet. She was armed with four 7.5-inch, six 4-inch, two twelve-pound and twenty three-pound guns, and two torpedo tubes. She cost \$4,250,000.

The Hampshire had been in use as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions, having made accommodations for the latter purpose. She was too old to take a place on the fighting line. When the war started she was in the Far East, and was reported to have been worsted in a fight with Germans in the South China Sea. She was one of the British squadron sent to this country for the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

#### PROCLAMATION ON DEATH ISSUED BY KING GEORGE

LONDON, June 7.—By the King's command the following order has been issued to the army:

"The King has learned with profound regret of the disaster whereby the Secretary of State for War has lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia."

"Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave forty-eight years of distinguished service to the state, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearied energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field the armies which today are upholding the traditional glories of our empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the army as a great soldier who, under conditions of unexampled difficulty, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the army and the state."

"His Majesty, the King, commands that the officers of the army shall wear mourning with their uniform for the period of one week. Officers are to wear crepe on the left arm of uniform and of greatcoats."

#### KILLED AS AUTO UPSETS

R. D. Morrison Loses Life in Wise County When Machine "Turns Turtle."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BRISTOL, Va., June 6.—A telegram from Wise County, Va., today announced the death of R. D. Morrison, agent for a life insurance company, who was caught under an automobile when it "turned turtle."

Mr. Morrison was forty years old and a native of Rockbridge County, Va., being a son of the late Dr. Robert Morrison, of near Lexington. He is survived by his wife, one child and a brother, Dr. James Morrison, of Lynchburg.

#### MINISTER ENDS HIS LIFE

Rev. Otis Hagens, Pastor of Central Christian Church at Dallas, Shoots Self.

DALLAS, TEN., June 6.—Rev. Otis Hagens, pastor of the Central Christian Church here, shot and killed himself at his home today during a fit of despondency. Before coming to Dallas he lived in New Orleans.

He was a native of Norfolk, Va., and was a graduate of the University of Virginia.

#### AVIATOR IS KILLED

Steve MacGordon Dies as Result of Burns Received When Machine Is Destroyed.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 7.—Aviator Steve MacGordon died at 2 o'clock this morning in a local hospital as the result of the burning yesterday of an airplane which he was driving. E. F. Keefe, a student, who was in the machine with MacGordon, was not seriously injured.

The engine fell from its bed, caused the machine to strike the ground as it was rising, jammed the engine into the gasoline tank, and the machine was totally destroyed by flames.

#### GREENSBORO IS SWEEPED BY VIOLENT STORMS

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 6.—Two violent rain and hail storms swept over Greensboro this afternoon, flooding sections of the town and putting out of commission the electric-lighting system. The city was in darkness until 11 o'clock to-night. Reports from nearby sections to-night say crops have been badly damaged. The Southern Railway tracks were washed out in several places. In Greensboro 2.25 inches of rain fell.

## KITCHENER'S POSITION IN WORLD-HISTORY, SAFE

Most Notable Achievement Is Organization of Largest Volunteer Army Ever Known in Greatest War of All Times—Hero of Many Campaigns.

Of several things that entitle Earl Kitchener to a place in world history, the most notable is that he organized the largest volunteer army the world ever has seen, in the greatest war of all times.

Within a year from the sudden outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, the ranks of British fighting men were quadrupled by an increase from less than 1,000,000 to nearly 4,000,000.

All other great powers that entered the war had huge standing armies and compulsory military service. Great Britain alone faced the issue with confidence that its people would readily respond to the call of King and country without compulsion, and the precipitous developments that led to the war found both the people and the government unanimous in the verdict that Kitchener of Khartum was the man to lead in the recruiting and organization of the necessary army.

#### KITCHENER PROVED HERO OF MANY CAMPAIGNS

It was not a sentimental clamor, for, though Kitchener was a proven hero of many campaigns, his personality was as impenetrable as hardened steel, and he was not a hero that could be loved, even the War Office had no pronounced liking for him, but on all sides there was profound respect for his military efficiency and for all he had done to extend the domains of the British empire.

By mere luck, Kitchener happened to be in England on one of the comparatively rare visits that he had paid to London during his long career abroad, when the European war broke out. He had just come home from service as British agent in Egypt, had accepted a commission from King George and was being talked of as Viceroy of India. Within a few hours after England's declaration of war, Kitchener was appointed Secretary of State for War, and immediately took full charge at the War Office, where he worked day and night to overcome the handicap which the central powers had over England in the matter of fighting strength.

He grimly told the British people that he had a bigger war on his hands than they realized, and one that might last longer than they expected, but it was to be faced with entire confidence, and he, unsmiling, almost like a dehumanized machine, set about to make things hum. He had scarcely moved into Whitehall Street when he made numerous changes in the personnel of the War Office, which was said to be honeycombed with social and political favoritism.

#### HE BEGINS ORGANIZING HIS ARMY OF MILLIONS

After dispatching a few hundred thousand recruits to France and Belgium to help check the rushing Germans, the War Secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country supervising the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened, Premier Asquith officially announced in Parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another 1,000,000 in the overseas dominions.

No little criticism, however, was the subject of the war drive. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers gave him active support prior to May, 1915.

During the winter months the War Secretary had announced the "big drive" would begin about the first of May. The battle of Jutland, however, occurred in May, and Kitchener believed this was the beginning of the war drive. Shortly afterward, reports reached England that the drive had halted, owing to a shortage of munitions, especially high-explosive shells. A section of the London press then declared that Kitchener had made a serious mistake in providing large quantities of shrapnel and insufficient high explosives. Newspaper attacks went so far as to suggest he being displaced as War Secretary, but the majority of the papers defended him. It was agreed that the raising of a big army and supplying munitions at the same time was too great a task for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new portfolio of Minister of Munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as War Minister.

#### WON LASTING FAME IN EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN

Without his crowning achievements as the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

He was born June 24, 1850, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to a general belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were of French and English descent. His father was a soldier, but of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a dragoon regiment when he retired to the estate in Ireland where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the tobacco-distilled son, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich, where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his liking for mathematics. On graduating he received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but when not yet twenty-one years of age he attached himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian War. He had been in the service only a short time when he constructed balloons during a balloon flight, and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service for France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare, prior to his direction of the great war of 1914, therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

In 1871, when a British expedition was sent to survey Western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers accepted for this service. For months he traveled over the hills and valleys of this peaceful Palestine with his theodolite and surveying tape,

and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt subaltern with a hard face well burned. His contribution to the topographical knowledge of the Holy Land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus, which Great Britain had just acquired, to organize a system of coastworks, a work in which he displayed administrative ability.

It was while there, in 1882, that he took his first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartum. Trouble was already brewing in the Sudan. Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener saw his opportunity with unerring instinct and lost no time in offering his services. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were intrusted to him and carried out with inviolable success. As an intelligence officer Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column on that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon Relief Expedition—the relief of General Gordon from Khartum, which had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan. Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of this episode, with its failure of transport and intelligence departments, and avoided these troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in innumerable fights and raids against the dervishes or Mahdists of Southern Egypt. In 1886 he became governor of the Red Sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Digna, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

#### BECOMES AID-DE-CAMP OF QUEEN VICTORIA

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aid-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health recruited, he went back to Egypt, where, on the resignation of Sir Evelyn Wood, he was appointed senior commander of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates from that time. As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt is recalled how he dealt with the War Office as few generals before him ever dared. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The War Office suggested another kind. The aide repeated his order. Next he was informed that the War Office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a politely insolent message home saying that he was very grateful, but the War Office could keep its guns. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence, the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the recapture of Khartum, was considered by military experts as perfectly organized and faultlessly conducted. The Egyptian army, that Kitchener had worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, unfed, and undisciplined fellows. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone." Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

The fight at Omdurman, September 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. His army, which he had built up from 20,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000 men. When the battle was over, 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 500 men.

#### MEANS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS

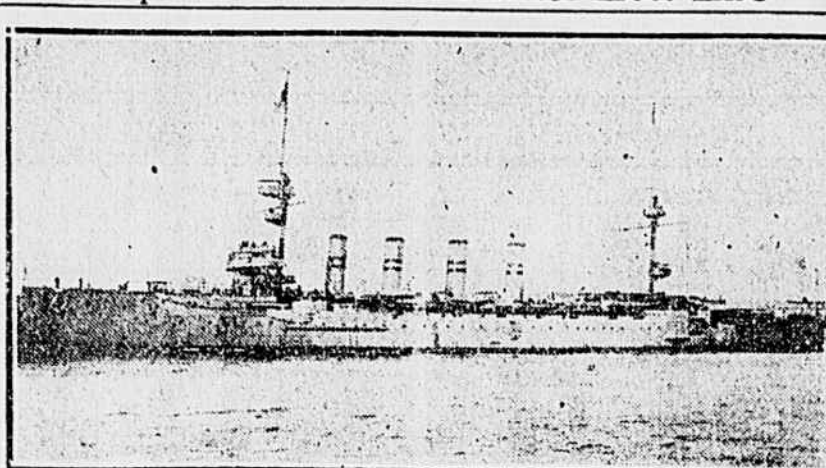
With the capture of Khartum, capital of the Sudan, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of their upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the English army's hero in England. His campaign had been, and is to this day, much criticized, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask his countrymen to found a college at Khartum wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the West, a request that with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over subscribed.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum, and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$150,000. Shortly afterward he was promoted lieutenant-general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African War, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November, 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief of that field. By constructing 3,500-mile chain of blockhouses, he stopped the Boer raids, and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promotion to the rank of general for distinguished services, and the thanks of the House of Commons and a grant of \$250,000.

Immediately after the peace, General Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and in this position, which he held for several years, he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms, but a complete reorganization and strategic redistribution of the British and native forces. On leaving India in 1905 he was promoted field marshal, and appointed commander-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean, and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire, drawing up a scheme of defense of the overseas dominions.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent and consul-general in

## Ship on Which Kitchener Lost Life



H. M. S. HAMPSHIRE.

## Papers Eulogize Their Fallen Hero

No Discordant Note Sounded in Chorus of Praise for Earl Kitchener.

LONDON, June 6.—The morning newspapers to-day all gave up their editorial space to black-bordered eulogies of Kitchener. Chief interest, perhaps, attaches to the tributes of the papers of Lord Northcliffe, which, after hailing Earl Kitchener in the early days of the war as the only man for the War Office, turned on him a year ago with bitter denunciation as being an overrated man who had had no experience, except in the little Asiatic border campaigns. To-day, however, the Times and the Daily Mail sound in discordant note in the universal chorus of editorial praise of the fallen leader. The Daily Mail says:

"So ends, with distressing suddenness, a career of romantic distinction, which had assumed extraordinary significance in the estimation of his countrymen."

The Daily Express says: "Without Earl Kitchener it is probable that we would have lost the war months ago."

The Morning Post, discussing the sinking of the Hampshire, says: "Circumstances point at espionage or treachery, and the country will suspect the more owing to the singular freedom still allowed to enemy subjects in Great Britain."

#### FRANCE IN SORROW FOR WARRIOR'S DEATH

PARIS, June 7.—The tragic end of Earl Kitchener caused a deep and sorrowful impression throughout France, where he was better known and more admired than any other British general. The fact that Kitchener fought for France in 1876 was present in the French mind, and went far to obliterate any lingering resentment over the "Fashoda" incident.

Quite recently Kitchener met Brigadier-General Marchand, with whom he had clashed in 1895 in the village of Fashoda, Sudan, for the first time since that incident. The two men exchanged cordial handshakes, in which all the old bitternesses were sunk.

Cairo—virtually a governor-generalship of Egypt—and led in the economic development of the country, building new roads and irrigation projects on a large scale.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener's silent, but effective work, they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney noncommissioned officer, who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener:

"He's no talker. Not 'im. He's all steel and kick."

His face was that of a man who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it. He had steady, blue-gray passionless eyes, and a heavy moustache covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his might in the gospel of work. He had limitless self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim, laconic humor. "What is your taste in hairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he paid a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. At that time it came out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." He took occasion to deny this, and said the only reason he had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

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## FEDERATION OF LABOR IN HEATED ARGUMENT

Resolution to Bar From Conventions All Persons Not Engaged as Laborers Warmly Debated.

#### PROPOSITION FINALLY BEATEN

Second Lively Discussion Started When Question of Suffrage for Women Is Taken Up—State Printing House in Richmond Favored.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, VA., June 6.—Confronting a state of factional confusion that seemed to threaten any prospect for concluding this year's convention of the Virginia State Federation of Labor in a spirit of harmony, most of this afternoon was devoted to the discussion of a resolution proposing to eliminate from future conventions every person not actually engaged as a laborer in a branch of industry. J. B. Clinebinst, of Newport News, and E. C. Davidson and Howard T. Colvin, of Richmond, spoke vigorously in favor of the resolution, each pledging that he would step down from official position, taking his place in the ranks perpetually, if such a course should be adopted to bring harmony.

Miss Lillie Barbour, of the Roanoke Garment Workers' Union, opposed the resolution, and declared she would have to be elected from her position in the federation, as long as the local organization she represented thought well enough of her to desire that she continue as their representative. Various other members discussed the resolution, and the proceedings were animated.

Howard T. Colvin, who was the last speaker of the afternoon, declared the federation would make itself the laughingstock of the men and firms employing labor in Virginia, if petty quarrels and jealousies were not dismissed and a spirit of real sacrifice shown in the interest of harmony. At the suggestion of the chair, the chairman of the various delegations assembled in conference in the hope of harmonizing the factions before the night session.

#### RESOLUTION REJECTED AT NIGHT SESSION

The body voted to-night to reject the resolution requiring that no person be a delegate to the annual convention who is not a bona fide workman at some trade. This left the federation at sea as to what may occur when officers are voted for to-morrow.

To avoid further friction, the convention turned to the consideration of various resolutions, after the chair had cautioned against further discussion of factionalism.

The factional heat was revived as a result of a caucus alleged to have been held last night among delegates from Tidewater in which it was intimated on the floor that official control probably was the uppermost thought.

The forenoon session was devoted to the consideration of resolutions, and the following were adopted: One urging the President of the United States to call upon the judiciary committee, having in charge the resolution in-

## "The American Government" Book Coupon, June 7

50c Fifty cents and one coupon from the Morning or Sunday editions will secure "The American Government" by Frederic H. Hinsley, when presented at The Times-Dispatch office.

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dorsing the movement to give women the right to vote, to recommend it for passage; a resolution calling upon both the Republican and Democratic national conventions to adopt a woman suffrage plank; a resolution urging that every union in the State co-operate with the State health authorities to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in Virginia; a resolution urging steps before the Virginia Legislature to amend the present measure providing for the payment of capitation taxes six months in advance of an election as a prerequisite to vote, so as to make it read that said taxes may be paid at any time within ten days of an election; a resolution offered by a Norfolk delegate favoring the establishment of a State printing house in Richmond for the printing of State schoolbooks and other printing; a resolution endorsing the resolution of a year ago by the national federation of labor with reference to the anti-induction law; a resolution urging that the Legislature adopt a measure providing for a system of State boiler inspection.

#### PROPOSALS TO REGULATE USE OF UNION LABEL

A resolution offered proposing to regulate the use of the union label in its relation to tobacco products of the factories of Virginia, was referred to a committee for investigation. It being contended by some delegates that the Tobacco Workers' Union had not shown a proper disposition to affiliate with and support the State Federation of Labor.

The woman-suffrage resolution aroused a heated debate. W. H. Malten, of Richmond, and R. E. Davis, of Portsmouth, spoke against it.

Malten said he viewed this as a political question having no part in a labor convention. Davis declared he would be opposed to a privilege that would bring the white women of the South to vote side by side with negro women, who would be whipped into line at every election.

Davis' argument was answered in vigorous fashion by Miss Lillie Barbour, State Factory Inspector. Miss Barbour pleaded for suffrage for women. She declared that for white women to go to polling places with negro women would not be as bad as conditions that now obtain in certain factories of Virginia, where white

women in their daily duties work side by side with negro men.

In the argument over the resolution favoring a State printing establishment, W. H. Malten, J. C. Duke and other Richmond delegates scored in pointed terms the "rat" printing establishments of Richmond. One delegate said that he knew of instances where union printers had been denied important work, although their bids were lower than those submitted by the "rat" shops.

Remarks by M. R. Pace, of Richmond, in favor of stem by the national and State organizations looking to the establishment of a great tuberculosis camp in Virginia met with hearty approval.

Steamer Goes Ashore.  
ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 6.—Word was received to-night that the Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, 3,578 tons, had gone ashore in St. Mary's Bay.



For that "one trip in a lifetime" here is the suit case and traveling bag and everything for the man to wear on the cars, at the hotel, at the reception.

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